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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 14, No. 2

WEEKLY REPORT

Week Ending January 16, 1965

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES

RABIES IN ANIMALS

There were 88 cases of animal rabies reported for the week ended January 16, 1965; 70 cases were reported a year ago. Twenty-three of this week's total were reported from Tennessee. The cumulative total of animal rabies cases thus far in 1965 is 180 as compared to 119 for the similar period in 1964.

In 1964, 4,597 cases were reported for the entire year, the highest total since 1958. A large number of these cases represented fox rabies occurring in Tennessee and and Virginia and skunk rabies in the midwest. The increased reporting from Tennessee continues. Most of these cases are located in the eastern counties. A special report on the epidemiological pattern and control measures concerning fox rabies in this area will be included in a future issue.

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Table 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

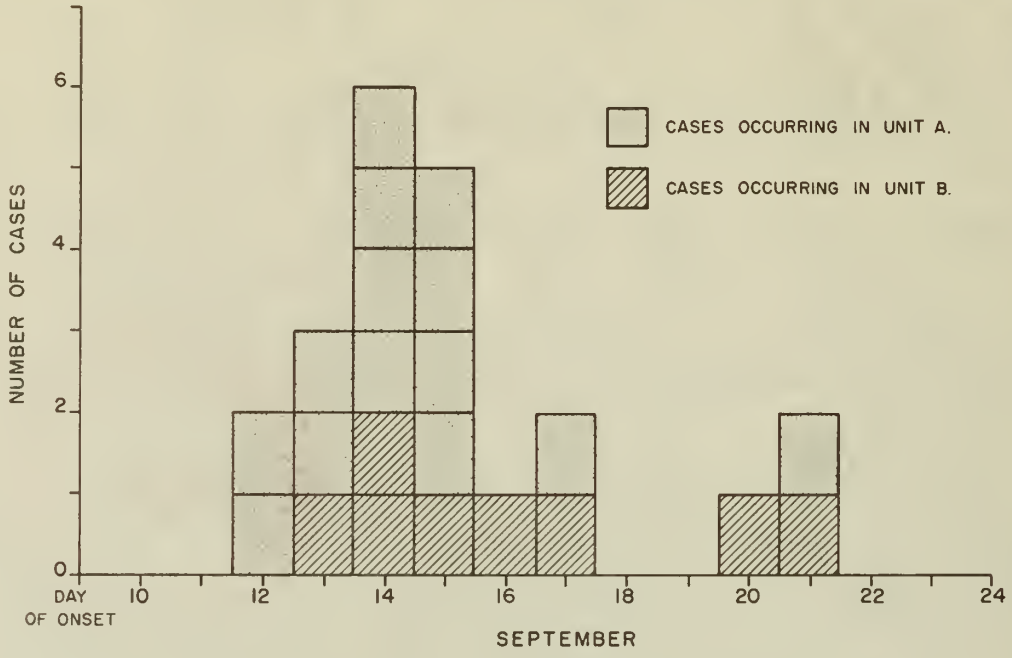
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

Disease	2nd Week Ended			Cumulative, First 2 Weeks		
	January 16, 1965	January 11, 1964	Median 1960 - 1964	1965	1964	Median 1960 - 1964
Aseptic meningitis	30	30	30	68	49	47
Brucellosis	2	4	6	10	7	14
Diphtheria	6	1	20	9	9	35
Encephalitis, primary infectious	33	43	---	64	61	---
Encephalitis, post-infectious	19	6	---	24	14	---
Hepatitis, infectious including serum hepatitis	796	869	1,093	1,481	1,494	1,784
Measles	6,746	5,682	7,589	11,949	8,873	13,484
Meningococcal infections	77	56	56	127	93	98
Poliomyelitis, Total	-	1	10	-	1	17
Paralytic	-	-	5	-	-	7
Nonparalytic	-	1	---	-	1	---
Unspecified	-	-	---	-	-	---
Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet fever	9,931	8,734	7,928	18,598	15,544	14,905
Tetanus	5	6	---	8	9	---
Tularemia	9	7	---	13	16	---
Typhoid fever	3	7	5	4	9	8
Rabies in Animals	88	70	64	180	119	114

Table 2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax: Va.-1	1	Rabies in Man:	-
Botulism:	-	Smallpox:	-
Leptospirosis:	-	Trichinosis:	1
Malaria:	-	Typhus-	
Plague:	-	Murine:	-
Psittacosis:	1	Rky Mt. Spotted: N.C.-1, Va.-1	2

OUTBREAK OF SHIGELLOSIS IN TWO MILITARY UNITS
CASES BY DAY OF ONSET AND UNIT
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA



SHIGELLOSIS – Fort Bragg, North Carolina

A total of 22 soldiers experienced febrile diarrhea, subsequently proven to be due to shigellosis, in an outbreak involving 2 separate units at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, during the period September 12-21, 1964. Fourteen cases occurred in the "A" Battalion; 8, in the "B" Battalion.

Illnesses were characterized by fever (99-102.8°F), chills, headache, malaise, nausea, vomiting, cramps, and diarrhea. Only one individual experienced bloody diarrhea, and all responded promptly to treatment with oxytetracycline. Epidemic curves, by unit, show that the outbreaks occurred more or less simultaneously in the 2 units (see figure below).

Although the 2 units concerned operate totally independent mess halls, investigation into possible common sources of infection revealed that 3 "A" Battalion cooks had prepared food served at a "B" Battalion party on September 12. The only common food eaten by ill persons who attended the party was potato salad; only one of the 3 cooks had participated in the preparation of this food.

Preparation of the salad to be served at the "B" Battalion party had begun in the "A" Battalion mess hall at about 10 a.m. on September 12. At about 11 a.m. the finished product was placed in a large serving tray and refrigerated. At 3 p.m. all the foods including the salad, were picked up at the mess hall, transported to the party, and placed on the serving line. Serving began at 5 p.m. and continued until 11 p.m. No refrigeration was provided for the salad from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Left-over salad was discarded.

Unlike "B" Battalion, food histories on "A" Battalion representatives did not elicit a single meal or food common to all patients in this unit. Assuming that cases on September 20 and 21 represent secondary cases, based on a 1 to 7 day incubation period for shigellosis, infections in "A" Battalion probably occurred during the period September 10-11. All ill persons in "A" Battalion ate one or more meals in the "A" Battalion mess hall during this period. These dates include the day on which "B" Battalion held the party implicated as the source of infection for this unit.

Rectal swabs yielded positive cultures for *Shigella sonnei* (Group D) in 4 of 12 ill persons examined in "A" Battalion. No positive cultures were obtained from 4 ill persons examined in "B" Battalion; however, one of 36 asymptomatic individuals from this unit, who attended the party, yielded a culture of *Sh. sonnei* (Group D). The cook involved in salad preparation for the "B" Battalion party was the only one of 10 cooks who was positive for this same organism.

(Reported by Major Llewelly J. Legters, MC, Preventive Medicine Officer, Captain Larry Mulkerin, MC, Group Surgeon, and Captain A. T. Cramer, MC, Group Surgeon, U. S. Army John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare, and Captain John F. Barlow, MC, and 1/Lt Charles J. Harrell, MSC, Womack Army Hospital Laboratory, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.)

MALARIA – Pennsylvania

A case of malaria in a sailor occurring aboard a ship docked at Philadelphia was reported by Pennsylvania and Philadelphia health authorities in December, 1964.

A 44-year-old sailor aboard a Danish freighter first became ill on December 8, 1964. This was eight days prior to the date his ship reached Philadelphia. The patient had daily episodes of chills, fever and diaphoresis. He was given two penicillin injections for his fever. His symptoms persisted until the time he was hospitalized in Philadelphia on December 16. On admission to the hospital the only positive physical finding was a questionably enlarged spleen. Laboratory findings were Hb.–12 gms. and WBC–3500. The peripheral blood smears revealed the presence of *Plasmodium falciparum*. The patient was treated with chloroquine.

He had no previous history of malaria though he had traveled extensively around the world in areas endemic for malaria. He had no recent injections except the penicillin given for his fever. He stated that he took chloroquine as prophylaxis, but could not recall if this was once a week or once every two weeks.

The merchant vessel had a crew of 40 men. The ship was completing a routine around-the-world trip. The ship was carrying cocoa beans, timber and coffee from ports in West Africa to the United States. During the time the ship called at the West African ports the crew was offered chloroquine with their meals each Friday. Most of the crew took the drug in a regular manner. The crew noted that mosquitoes were dense and bothersome in all the West African ports, both on and off the ship. Mosquitoes were noted on board the ship for one day after it left West Africa but not after that time. In Philadelphia, each crew member was interviewed and had blood drawn for a peripheral blood smear and for a fluorescent antibody test for malaria antibody production. None of the crew had experienced recent symptoms compatible with malaria and all slides and fluorescent antibody tests were negative. The fluorescent antibody test for malaria antibody production was positive when tested with the serum of the single case.

(Reported by Dr. Sylvan Fish, Director, Communicable Disease Section, Philadelphia Department of Public Health, Dr. I. F. Gratch, Epidemiologist, Pennsylvania Department of Health, and an EIS Officer. Fluorescent antibody tests for malaria antibody production were performed by William Collins, Ph.D., Laboratory for Parasite Chemotherapy, NIH, Chamblee, Ga.)

SALMONELLOSIS – California

An outbreak involving 14 cases of *Salmonella newport* infection in a newborn nursery in a large California hospital occurred in August 1964. Epidemiological investigation suggested that the outbreak began when a mother, subsequently found to be an asymptomatic carrier of *S. newport*, delivered an infant, who shortly after birth, became ill with symptoms of fever and bloody diarrhea. The infant's stool culture was positive for *S. newport*. Approximately 48 hours following this case, gastroenteritis occurred in other infants and in a nursery attendant. Within 2 weeks 14 cases had been identified, 12 of which were symptomatic. There was 1 death. The attack rate for the nursery population at risk was 10 percent.

During the course of the epidemic, attempts were made to control the outbreak and to define the method of dissemination within the nursery population. Initially, preexisting isolation techniques were strengthened and reinforced, and all infants suspected of having salmonellosis were transferred from the nursery to the pediatric floor, where more adequate facilities for patient isolation could be implemented. Spread within the nursery continued however, and eventually the entire delivery, maternity, and nursery units were closed for 4 days. During this period, a thorough cleansing, including scrubbing and even germicidal fogging was performed. Since reopening, no new cases have been identified.

All members of the nursery staff, including nurses, aides, physicians, floor assistants, and dietary workers submitted stool specimens for examination. In most instances 2 or more specimens were obtained. One attendant in the nursery was positive for *S. newport*. Cultures from other individuals produced a variety of isolates. One specimen from a nurse yielded *S. blockley*, a specimen from a dietary worker on the tray line in the cafeteria yielded *S. typhi-murium*, and a porter was found to be carrying *S. heidelberg*. In addition, a kitchen worker, father of one of the symptomatic infants, was found to be excreting *S. newport*.

Further investigation revealed that the nursery attendant positive for *S. newport* had had direct contact with all infants positive for *S. newport*, including the index case, during the time she was first symptomatic. No other person had had contact with all cases.

(Reported by Philip K. Condit, M.D., Chief, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Henry A. Renteln, M.D., Head of Special Surveillance Section, an EIS Officer assigned to California State Department of Health; Herbert H. Cowper, M.D., Chief, Division of Communicable Diseases, and Caryl C. Carson, M.D., Epidemiologist, Los Angeles County Health Department.)

Table 3. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
JANUARY 16, 1965 AND JANUARY 11, 1964 (2nd WEEK)

Area	Aseptic Meningitis		Encephalitis		Poliomyelitis						Diphtheria	
			Primary	Post-Inf.	Total Cases			Paralytic				
						Cumulative			Cumulative			Cum.
	1965	1964	1965	1965	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965
UNITED STATES...	30	30	33	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	9
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	2	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	5	5	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York City.....	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey.....	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan.....	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Minnesota.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa.....	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kansas.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	2	1	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
South Carolina.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kentucky.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas.....	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
MOUNTAIN.....	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	13	15	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California.....	12	13	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

JANUARY 16, 1965 AND JANUARY 11, 1964 (2nd WEEK) - Continued

Area	Brucellosis	Infectious Hepatitis including Serum Hepatitis					Meningococcal Infections			Tetanus	
		Total incl. unk.	Under 20 years	20 years and over	Cumulative Totals			Cumulative			Cum.
	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965
UNITED STATES...	2	796	421	329	1,481	1,494	7	127	93	5	8
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	47	26	17	93	214	5	6	5	-	1
Maine.....	-	4	1	2	19	84	1	1	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	-	4	1	2	9	32	-	-	-	-	1
Vermont.....	-	2	-	2	5	26	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	-	28	18	8	39	38	3	4	1	-	-
Rhode Island.....	-	3	2	1	6	5	1	1	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	-	6	4	2	15	29	-	-	4	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	-	167	94	73	281	379	12	19	14	-	-
New York City.....	-	15	1	14	43	58	2	4	2	-	-
New York, Up-State.	-	109	74	35	140	190	2	5	6	-	-
New Jersey.....	-	17	6	11	38	40	5	6	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	-	26	13	13	60	91	3	4	6	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	1	134	85	46	271	171	11	15	4	-	-
Ohio.....	-	33	23	9	88	84	6	8	2	-	-
Indiana.....	-	3	2	1	8	8	-	-	1	-	-
Illinois.....	-	31	17	12	54	12	3	5	1	-	-
Michigan.....	-	62	38	24	103	55	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	1	5	5	-	18	12	2	2	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	-	63	32	30	109	96	4	8	1	-	2
Minnesota.....	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	1
Iowa.....	-	35	21	13	65	16	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	-	17	5	12	20	15	3	4	-	-	1
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-
South Dakota.....	-	1	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	3	1	2	3	7	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	6	4	2	16	46	1	1	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	-	98	54	40	163	113	14	25	22	4	4
Delaware.....	-	3	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	14	10	4	27	26	-	-	2	-	-
Dist. of Columbia..	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	-	21	8	9	33	12	2	3	1	-	-
West Virginia.....	-	26	23	3	29	2	1	2	3	-	-
North Carolina.....	-	13	7	6	20	18	2	2	3	-	-
South Carolina.....	-	3	1	2	6	4	-	-	7	-	-
Georgia.....	-	9	-	9	18	4	5	9	1	3	3
Florida.....	-	8	3	5	26	45	3	8	5	1	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	-	37	23	12	68	112	8	11	11	-	-
Kentucky.....	-	11	8	1	21	56	6	7	4	-	-
Tennessee.....	-	13	10	3	22	32	-	2	5	-	-
Alabama.....	-	7	4	3	17	19	2	2	2	-	-
Mississippi.....	-	6	1	5	8	5	-	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	-	65	35	29	154	75	7	16	12	-	-
Arkansas.....	-	3	1	2	17	10	-	2	1	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	7	2	5	17	6	3	4	3	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	2	1	1	5	2	-	3	2	-	-
Texas.....	-	53	31	21	115	57	4	7	6	-	-
MOUNTAIN.....	1	53	15	9	95	98	3	3	9	-	-
Montana.....	-	3	1	2	7	11	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	16	-	-	25	6	-	-	1	-	-
Wyoming.....	1	4	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	2	1	1	3	19	-	-	3	-	-
New Mexico.....	-	15	6	3	21	11	3	3	5	-	-
Arizona.....	-	7	-	-	24	23	-	-	-	-	-
Utah.....	-	6	4	2	9	26	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	-	132	57	73	247	236	13	24	15	1	1
Washington.....	-	13	8	5	16	31	-	-	1	-	-
Oregon.....	-	12	6	6	29	18	1	1	-	-	-
California.....	-	95	39	56	174	169	12	22	14	1	1
Alaska.....	-	12	4	6	28	13	-	1	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	2	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
JANUARY 16, 1965 AND JANUARY 11, 1964 (2nd WEEK) - Continued

Area	Measles			Strept. Sore Th. & Scarlet Fev.	Tularemia		Typhoid Fever		Rabies in Animals	
		Cumulative				Cum.		Cum.		Cum.
	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965
UNITED STATES...	6,746	11,949	8,873	9,931	9	13	3	4	88	180
NEW ENGLAND.....	1,871	3,747	463	929	-	-	-	-	1	2
Maine.....	238	495	31	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	29	87	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	15	20	107	9	-	-	-	-	1	1
Massachusetts.....	1,070	1,966	124	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	278	362	15	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	241	817	181	665	-	-	-	-	-	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	307	422	1,926	328	-	-	-	-	3	7
New York City.....	39	67	737	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.	125	157	282	206	-	-	-	-	3	5
New Jersey.....	54	54	458	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	89	144	449	53	-	-	-	-	-	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	1,229	1,731	1,416	950	-	-	-	-	7	10
Ohio.....	228	297	190	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana.....	21	53	323	81	-	-	-	-	1	3
Illinois.....	31	56	528	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan.....	695	943	254	447	-	-	-	-	2	2
Wisconsin.....	254	382	121	225	-	-	-	-	4	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	475	825	224	387	1	1	-	-	24	36
Minnesota.....	5	8	1	10	-	-	-	-	5	8
Iowa.....	272	430	45	105	-	-	-	-	8	12
Missouri.....	33	82	18	36	-	-	-	-	3	4
North Dakota.....	153	277	157	157	-	-	-	-	3	6
South Dakota.....	4	16	3	57	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nebraska.....	8	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	3
Kansas.....	NN	NN	NN	20	1	1	-	-	1	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	849	1,632	1,121	1,126	3	5	1	1	10	22
Delaware.....	39	51	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	8	18	219	121	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	116	156	296	329	2	2	-	-	10	22
West Virginia.....	613	1,266	424	407	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	23	50	31	15	-	-	1	1	-	-
South Carolina.....	4	17	71	48	1	2	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	6	11	4	17	-	1	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	40	67	38	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	326	559	1,290	1,503	2	2	-	-	32	73
Kentucky.....	4	10	698	107	1	1	-	-	3	5
Tennessee.....	246	411	558	1,201	1	1	-	-	28	65
Alabama.....	36	62	24	49	-	-	-	-	1	3
Mississippi.....	40	76	20	146	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	361	852	499	701	2	3	1	2	6	21
Arkansas.....	2	2	25	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Louisiana.....	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	6
Oklahoma.....	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Texas.....	359	844	473	698	-	-	-	-	-	9
MOUNTAIN.....	767	1,288	502	2,166	1	2	-	-	3	4
Montana.....	236	468	179	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	120	196	81	193	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	39	54	6	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	105	181	46	1,037	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	33	47	6	187	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	8	30	115	215	-	-	-	-	3	4
Utah.....	223	309	58	374	1	2	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	3	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	561	893	1,432	1,841	-	-	1	1	2	5
Washington.....	136	141	556	433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	172	304	211	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
California.....	197	349	472	1,266	-	-	-	-	2	5
Alaska.....	7	9	180	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	49	90	13	72	-	-	1	1	-	-
Puerto Rico	18	58	81	13	-	-	-	-	-	-

Week No. 2

Table 4. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JANUARY 16, 1965

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	871	551	57	45
Boston, Mass.	278	174	17	12
Bridgeport, Conn.	41	20	5	6
Cambridge, Mass.	40	30	-	-
Fall River, Mass.	30	18	-	1
Hartford, Conn.	67	41	2	3
Lowell, Mass.	26	18	3	-
Lynn, Mass.	22	16	2	1
New Bedford, Mass.	33	27	-	1
New Haven, Conn.	75	51	3	4
Providence, R. I.	92	55	3	5
Somerville, Mass.	17	14	3	2
Springfield, Mass.	42	26	8	-
Waterbury, Conn.	40	24	3	4
Worcester, Mass.	68	37	8	6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	4,115	2,408	228	210
Albany, N. Y.	44	23	1	2
Allentown, Pa.	42	25	3	-
Buffalo, N. Y.	180	92	4	11
Camden, N. J.	63	39	8	2
Elizabeth, N. J.	33	15	1	1
Erie, Pa.	55	39	10	2
Jersey City, N. J.	93	44	13	5
Newark, N. J.	107	51	7	10
New York City, N. Y.	1,926	1,150	110	106
Paterson, N. J.	49	26	3	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	859	493	20	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	221	126	11	15
Reading, Pa.	46	36	6	-
Rochester, N. Y.	107	71	15	6
Schenectady, N. Y.	33	21	3	1
Scranton, Pa.	43	21	2	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	70	41	3	4
Trenton, N. J.	85	51	4	1
Utica, N. Y.	23	21	-	-
Yonkers, N. Y.	36	23	4	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,748	1,511	138	161
Akron, Ohio	75	37	2	2
Canton, Ohio	36	25	7	2
Chicago, Ill.	826	419	48	50
Cincinnati, Ohio	188	117	10	8
Cleveland, Ohio	217	133	8	10
Columbus, Ohio	130	79	2	6
Dayton, Ohio	79	48	1	5
Detroit, Mich.	367	180	17	28
Evansville, Ind.	37	24	-	-
Flint, Mich.	49	28	3	4
Fort Wayne, Ind.*	41	26	4	2
Gary, Ind.	34	12	3	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	59	37	4	2
Indianapolis, Ind.	162	100	11	10
Madison, Wis.	29	15	-	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	149	84	7	15
Peoria, Ill.	36	15	3	5
Rockford, Ill.	30	18	2	-
South Bend, Ind.	43	27	2	2
Toledo, Ohio	94	48	3	6
Youngstown, Ohio	67	39	1	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	915	548	42	51
Des Moines, Iowa	76	53	2	2
Duluth, Minn.	38	26	-	1
Kansas City, Kans.	44	23	1	5
Kansas City, Mo.	135	75	7	13
Lincoln, Nebr.	37	29	5	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	105	62	1	6
Omaha, Nebr.	86	50	2	-
St. Louis, Mo.	272	158	18	18
St. Paul, Minn.	69	38	1	4
Wichita, Kans.	53	34	5	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,287	643	45	58
Atlanta, Ga.	139	64	6	9
Baltimore, Md.	297	157	7	12
Charlotte, N. C.	44	15	1	2
Jacksonville, Fla.	83	29	2	7
Miami, Fla.	97	45	-	1
Norfolk, Va.	66	36	5	5
Richmond, Va.	85	48	4	6
Savannah, Ga.	45	14	1	2
St. Petersburg, Fla.	92	70	3	2
Tampa, Fla.	65	38	6	3
Washington, D. C.	218	100	8	7
Wilmington, Del.	56	27	2	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	732	366	43	58
Birmingham, Ala.	116	59	2	5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	72	31	3	6
Knoxville, Tenn.	61	32	3	5
Louisville, Ky.	134	72	13	12
Memphis, Tenn.	153	62	5	13
Mobile, Ala.	43	20	5	6
Montgomery, Ala.	48	28	8	5
Nashville, Tenn.	105	62	4	6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,193	602	62	109
Austin, Tex.	39	24	3	6
Baton Rouge, La.	59	25	2	3
Corpus Christi, Tex.	31	14	4	4
Dallas, Tex.	147	86	3	9
El Paso, Tex.	42	15	6	6
Fort Worth, Tex.	80	48	5	6
Houston, Tex.	241	108	6	13
Little Rock, Ark.	63	36	4	4
New Orleans, La.	183	83	7	17
Oklahoma City, Okla.	67	32	1	12
San Antonio, Tex.	102	63	6	7
Shreveport, La.	65	28	8	13
Tulsa, Okla.	74	40	7	9
MOUNTAIN	401	226	23	23
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	36	17	1	1
Colorado Springs, Colo.	15	9	3	-
Denver, Colo.	114	63	9	11
Ogden, Utah	21	11	1	-
Phoenix, Ariz.	100	59	5	5
Pueblo, Colo.*	17	9	1	1
Salt Lake City, Utah	47	26	1	3
Tucson, Ariz.	51	32	2	2
PACIFIC:	1,765	1,040	63	112
Berkeley, Calif.	17	11	-	-
Fresno, Calif.	42	26	1	3
Glendale, Calif.	57	39	-	3
Honolulu, Hawaii	50	24	1	6
Long Beach, Calif.*	72	44	2	5
Los Angeles, Calif.*	572	324	25	40
Oakland, Calif.	122	77	4	12
Pasadena, Calif.*	37	27	1	1
Portland, Oreg.	129	77	2	5
Sacramento, Calif.	72	45	3	4
San Diego, Calif.	94	55	3	2
San Francisco, Calif.	209	120	6	11
San Jose, Calif.	36	21	2	2
Seattle, Wash.	135	78	7	10
Spokane, Wash.	68	40	4	3
Tacoma, Wash.	53	32	2	5
Total	14,027	7,895	701	827

*Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total.

Cumulative Totals
including reported corrections for previous weeks

All Causes, All Ages	28,458
All Causes, Age 65 and over	16,070
Pneumonia and Influenza, All Ages	1,365
All Causes, Under 1 Year of Age	1,723

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SHIGELLOSIS – Georgia

An outbreak of shigellosis involved 220 students of a total enrollment of 526 in a Georgia public grade-school over the period November 20-22. The disease was characterized by malaise, high fever, bloody diarrhea, nausea and vomiting.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that 205 of the 220 students reported ill had eaten in the school cafeteria on November 20. Stool cultures were positive for *Shigella flexneri 6* in over 40 students and teachers and in 3 food handlers. The principal food handler involved in preparation of the subject meal had felt ill that day and went home after completing her work, complaining of diarrhea. Her 4-year-old child was also ill with diarrhea the same day and they both subsequently had positive stool cultures for *Shigella flexneri 6*. Her duties in preparing the luncheon meal consisted of cutting vegetables, opening cans of tuna fish, and mixing the ingredients of a tuna fish salad, believed to be the probable vehicle of infection.

(Reported by Robert J. Walker, Jr., M.D., Director of Public Health, District No. 34, and John E. McCroan, Ph.D., Chief Epidemiologist, Georgia Department of Public Health, Atlanta, Georgia.)

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THE EDITOR
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

NOTE: THESE PROVISIONAL DATA ARE BASED ON WEEKLY TELEGRAMS TO THE CDC BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES ON SATURDAY; COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE RELEASED ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY.

SYMBOLS:---DATA NOT AVAILABLE
- QUANTITY ZERO

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MORTALITY CURVES IS DESCRIBED IN VOL. 14, NO. 1, JANUARY 15, 1965.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
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